UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

TFS-35

November 22, 1939

THE FRUIT SITUATION

This issue includes summaries of the 1940 outlook reports for the major fruits.

Summary

Changes in fruit prices in recent weeks have been largely seasonal. Pear prices, however, declined contraseasonally to levels slightly below those of a year earlier.

This movement of pear prices is attributed directly to the decline in exports, which is forcing a larger than usual portion of the late winter pears on the domestic market. Although the total supply of winter pears is substantially smaller than it was a year earlier, the reduced export prospect is likely to result in a supply for domestic use for the remainder of the marketing season about as large as the record large supply available last year.

Apple prices have advanced seasonally in recent weeks. Although a large crop was produced, selective harvesting, heavy early fall marketings, relief purchases and diversions to byproducts and other uses apparently have reduced supplies for the remainder of the marketing season to about normal, even after allowance is made for the probable reduction in exports.

Winter citrus supplies, particularly grapefruit, are somewhat reduced from the record large crops of last season. Marketings from Florida and Texas in recent weeks have been heavy, however, and market prices have declined. Lemon prices advanced slightly as shipments of the old crop neared completion and those of the 1939 supply got started.

Consumer demand for fruit crops has improved considerably in recent months and prospects are for some further improvement.

For 1940 as a whole consumer purchasing power probably will average somewhat higher than for 1939. Domestic consumer demand for fruits, therefore, is expected to be somewhat higher in 1940 than in 1939. This will mean an increase in the domestic outlet for the large supplies available from the 1939 harvests. Export demand, however, will be curtailed. Large supplies of fruits are available this year in the major importing countries. This large supply, together with conditions arising from the war in Europe, is expected to offset much of the favorable effect of increased consumer buying power in the United States.

The average combined production of all fruits during the next 5 years (1940-44) probably will be larger than the average for the 5-year period, 1934-38. Production during the 1939 season is indicated to be well above the 1934-38 average.

During the next 5 years significant increases are expected in the production of grapefruit, oranges, and lemons. Moderate increases are anticipated for peaches, pears, and cherries; and grape production probably will increase slightly. The trend in apple production is expected to continue downward at a moderate rate. Dried prune production probably will decrease moderately during the next few years. No significant changes are likely to occur in the average production of other fruits.

Prices of fruits in general have been relatively low for several years, and it is apparent that as supplies continue to increase it will be increasingly difficult to dispose of the large crops at returns satisfactory to the growers unless there is a marked improvement in the level of consumer purchasing power.

APPLES

There was little change in the estimate of the commercial apple crop reported as of November 1 compared with a month earlier. The indicated production of 100,530,000 bushels for the country as a whole is about 22 percent larger than the 1938 crop and 4 percent larger than the recent 10-year average. Production this year in the Eastern States is about 30 percent larger than last year, while it is about double the small 1938 crop in the Central States. The crop in the Western States, however, is about 13 percent below the production of a year ago.

October weather was generally favorable for harvesting of the late varities, but it is reported that because of low prices an appreciable part of the total apple crop was left unharvested this season. Also, it is indicated that unusually large quantities of apples have been diverted to processing plants. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation began purchasing apples for relief distribution in the week ended October 7 and by November 11 had purchased the equivalent of 5,134 carloads. Under this program growers have agreed to divert an equal quantity of merchantable fruit to other than fresh market use.

Market prices of apples have advanced 20 to 30 cents per bushel in recent weeks, and it is apparent that the seasonal low point was passed in early October. Apple prices usually rise from the seasonal low level in the fall to the end of the season since the volume of marketings during this period usually decreases.

Cold storage holdings of apples on November 1 totaled only 28.6 million bushels compared with 30.3 million bushels a year earlier and 5-year average November 1 holdings of 29.8 million bushels. In view of the increased production this season, the smaller holdings on November 1, 1939 are noteworthy and indicate that the movement into storage this season is later than it was last year. A similar situation occurred in 1935 when the apple crop was larger than in the previous year but November 1 cold storage holdings were smaller. The December 1, 1935 holdings, however, were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Another factor probably accounting for the relatively small cold storage holdings on November 1 this season is the unfavorable prospect for exports this season. During the first 3 months of the current season apple exports totaled only 742,000 bushels compared with 1,716,000 during the corresponding period last season. September apple exports this season were only about 27 percent of those of September 1938. If the export movement for the remainder of the season continues at the current low level, the total for the year will not exceed 5 million bushels as compared with 12 million bushels for 1938-39.

A summary of the Apple Outlook for 1940 follows:

Large supplies of apples and other fruits in the United States and in foreign countries, and an unsatisfactory export situation, are unfavorable factors in the apple marketing situation for the 1939-40 season. But an

increase in domestic consumer buying power during the season, and the program undertaken by growers, aided by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, to divert apples of less desirable grades from sales for fresh consumption into commercial byproducts or other outlets, will tend to offset the unfavorable elements in the situation.

Domestic commercial apple supplies for the current season are about 22 percent larger than for last season, and 5 percent larger than the 1928-37 average. Supplies are relatively heavy in some of the important Central and Eastern States, including important export areas. The quantity of apples used for canning and drying is expected to be considerably larger in 1939 than it was in 1938, when about 10,300,000 bushels were canned and dried.

Canada, with a preferential market in the United Kingdom, anticipates difficulty in moving a normal volume of fresh apples to oversea markets in 1939-40. As a result, the Canadian Government now proposes to divert into canning and drying 5,000,000 bushels or more of varieties and grades of apples normally exported. During the last several years Canada has canned and dried annually an average of only a little over 1,000,000 bushels of apples.

Increased supplies of canned or dried apples in Canada will be a significant competitive factor this season in the movement of United States canned and dried apples into export.

From a long-time viewpoint, the number of apple trees of bearing age in the United States is expected to continue to decrease, and the production trend during the next 5 or 6 years is expected to continue downward at a moderate rate with greater reduction in the total crop than in the commercial crop. If plantings and replacements continue to be as light as they have been during the last several years, production 10 to 15 years hence may be materially lower than it is now.

In the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States commercial production in recent years has been fairly stable at around 35,000,000 bushels per year. Young trees in these regions are relatively few, and the tendency to remove old and unprofitable trees was continued during last year. The peak of production has been passed for these regions as a whole, and the general downward trend in production is expected to continue at a moderate rate.

In the Central States the annual production varies tremendously. Increasing commercial production from young orchards probably will offset decreasing production from old commercial and farm orchards for several years, assuming average growing conditions.

Although the hurricane of September 1938 destroyed or damaged many apple trees in the New England storm area, permanent tree loss from the storm will not greatly affect commercial production in the Atlantic Coast States as a whole. Commercial production in this group of States is expected to remain unchanged or to decrease moderately during the next several years.

PEARS

The estimate of the pear crop as of November 1 remains about the same as that of a month earlier. Production of pears other than Bartletts, (chiefly winter varieties) in the Northwest totals 6,024,000 bushels, or about 14 percent less than the record large crop produced in 1938 but about 55 percent above the recent 10-year average.

Cold storage holdings of all varieties of pears in the United States on November 1 totaled 2,729,000 bushels. This indicates a net out-of-storage movement of about 595,000 bushels during October. Last year the holdings on November 1 totaled 3,294,000 bushels and the net out movement amounted to 838,000 bushels.

Exports of pears during the first 3 months of the season totaled only 870,000 bushels compared with 1,560,000 during the corresponding period last year. The movement was reduced sharply below that of a year earlier in August and September. If the present low level of exports continues through the remainder of the season not more than 1.5 million will be exported during the entire year. This would mean that even though November 1 cold storage holdings are smaller than in 1938, the supply available for the domestic market for the remainder of the marketing season will be as large as or larger than it was at this time last season.

Because of this situation, market prices of pears declined in recent weeks and in mid-November averaged slightly lower than a year earlier.

A summary of the Pear Outlook for 1940 follows:

The upward trend in pear production in the United States is likely to continue during the next few years at a more moderate rate than during the last 10 years, chiefly because of increased yields from a considerable number of young trees reaching full bearing age. Further increases in production are expected in the three Pacific Coast States and in the major commercial areas of the East North Central States.

New plantings of pear trees have been very small during the past year and are confined to replacements in commercial areas. Commercial orchards on the Pacific Coast and in eastern producing areas generally have received good care during the 1938-39 season, but some abandonment has taken place in farm orchards and isolated plantings.

Since 1930, season average prices to growers have been considerably below prices during the period 1919 to 1929. Although prices up to 1937 had recovered somewhat from the lowest point reached in 1932, they experienced a drastic reduction during the 1938 season, declining almost to the level of prices in 1932. During the current season prices for Bartlett pears have been more satisfactory than in any recent season. A smaller crop than last year, improved demand conditions, and larger quantities used in canning are the major reasons for better prices at the beginning of the 1939 season. A further improvement in domestic demand conditions is in prospect for the

remainder of the season. However, the export outlook for the late varieties of pears is unfavorable, and imports of Argentine pears into the United States during the latter part of the season may be larger than usual because of a curtailment of shipments of pears from Argentina to Europe as a result of the war.

Exports of fresh pears, which reached a record movement during the 1938-39 season, are expected to be materially reduced during the current season, mainly because of the effects of the European War. Larger crops in the major importing countries of Europe and increased competition from the major pear-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere would have resulted in a reduction of exports of United States pears this season as compared with last year, even in the absence of war.

CITRUS FRUITS

The November crop report indicated no change in the prospects for winter citrus crops. The estimate of the Valencia orange crop, the marketing of which is about completed, was decreased 1.2 million boxes to 22.6 million boxes.

Shipments of Florida and Texas citrus gained in volume in recent weeks, and market prices of all varieties of citrus except California lemons declined fairly sharply.

A summary of the Outlook for citrus for 1940 follows:

Oranges

United States production of winter oranges for 1939-40 is expected to approximate the record winter orange crop of 1938-39. Florida oranges will make up a larger proportion of the winter orange production than they did last season. The production of California Valencias is not determinable at this time. An anticipated increase in the level of consumer demand is a favorable factor in prospect for the 1939-40 season, but a probable reduction in exports due to conditions arising out of the European war and to heavier competition from larger supplies of apples than in 1938-39 are unfavorable factors affecting the outlook for the current season.

Domestic orange production has increased rapidly during the last 20 years. The 1938-39 crop of oranges amounted to 79,500,000 boxes, compared with an average crop of 61,400,000 boxes for the period 1934-37 and 30,100,000 boxes during the 5 years 1919-23. Since about 40 percent of the bearing orange and tangerine trees in the United States have not yet reached full production, additional increases in the average level of orange production may be expected over the next 5 years, provided the producing capacity of the orange groves is not impaired by neglect or by damage arising out of abnormal weather conditions. Production of Valencias and other late varieties is expected to increase faster than early and mid-season varieties.

Exports of oranges from the United States have risen sharply in the last two seasons, primarily because of smaller exports from Spain and increased production in this country. On the average, further increases in United States exports during the next few years do not appear to be likely because of the prospect for a continued upward trend in foreign production of oranges and the probability of a recovery in exports from Spain.

The increased orange production in recent years has been accompanied by a decline in orange prices, with prices to growers reaching a record low during 1938-39. Inasmuch as the average United States crop during the next 5 years is expected to be larger than that of the last 5 years, prices of oranges probably will continue to be on a relatively low level compared with commodity prices generally.

Grapefruit

Barring severe damage to trees by bad weather conditions, the trend in production of grapefruit during the next few years will continue upward. The expected increase in production will be most pronounced in the late or seedless varieties of grapefruit which predominate in Texas, California, and Arizona.

The bearing acreage of grapefruit in all producing areas has been increasing rapidly during recent years, and the trend of production has been sharply upward. Approximately 65 percent of the bearing grapefruit trees in the United States at the present time have not yet reached the age of full production. Roughly 80 percent of the bearing seedless grapefruit trees in the United States had not yet reached full production in 1939; only 35 percent of the bearing trees of the early or seeded varieties were less than 16 years old and not in full production.

Assuming that growing conditions will be similar to the average of the last 10 years, and considering recent production trends and potential increases in bearing surface of the present number of trees, production during the next five marketing seasons probably will average one-third higher than during the last five seasons.

The large grapefruit crops produced since the 1935-36 season have returned prices to growers approximating the low prices received during the depression years of 1932 and 1933. The average price for grapefruit received by growers during the 1938-39 season was the lowest on record. Prices to grapefruit growers are expected to remain at relatively low levels during the next few years, unless the anticipated production is reduced as a result of extremely low yields or damage to the producing plant.

As a result of the European war, exports of fresh grapefruit to European countries during the 1939-40 season are likely to be less than in 1938-39. Exports to other than European markets, however, are likely to be maintained. Purchasing power in Canada is expected to increase, and this may result in increased imports of grapefruit from the United States.

Lemons

Average annual production of lemons during the next 5 years probably will be about 10,500,000 boxes. Productive capacity of a large part of the present bearing acreage is expected to increase during this period, and total bearing acreage probably will increase by about 20 percent. Lemon production during the 1939-40 season is expected to be somewhat smaller than the record 11,782,000 box crop produced in 1938-39, but considerably larger than the 1933-37 average of 8,500,000 boxes.

Although production has increased at a relatively rapid rate for the last 15 years, the average price per box has declined only slightly. Marketing prospects for California lemons during the 1939-40 season appear to be somewhat better than marketing conditions during the season just passed. In view of a probable average annual production of over 10,000,000 boxes during the next 5 years, however, it seems probable that either consumption must be developed still further in the United States, or foreign markets must be expanded, if the present level of returns to growers is to be maintained.

Average annual production of lemons in Italy during the 5-year period, 1933-34 to 1937-38, was approximately 25 percent less than during the preceding 5 years. World production has declined since the record 1932-33 crop, owing chiefly to the reduction in Italy, but a further material decline in the world crop is not likely to occur unless Italian production continues to decrease at a rate similar to that of the period 1933-34 to 1937-38.

Annual exports of lemons from the United States during the 5-year period, 1933-37, averaged 50 percent more than during the preceding 5-year period. And in 1938, exports from the United States totaled 798,000 boxes - more than double the 1933-37 average. The possibility of further increases in exports in 1940 will depend largely upon the extent to which Italian exports are diverted from the United Kingdom to central Europe as a result of the present European war. Exports from Italy in recent years have declined along with production. The 1933-37 average was 8 percent below the average for the previous 5-year period.

Imports of lemons into the United States have declined during recent years, and are relatively unimportant at present.

Bearing lemon acreage in California in 1939 is estimated at approximately 55,200 acres; nonbearing acreage, exclusive of 1939 plantings, is placed at approximately 10,500 acres. Forty-three percent of all trees now in bearing are between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and have not yet reached full producing capacity.

THE CHERRY OUTLOOK FOR 1940

Summary

Continuation of the present slight upward trend in the production of sour cherries is indicated for the next 5 years, with production slowly increasing in most of the principal eastern producing States. Recent changes in acreage are too small to affect appreciably the total volume of production, but a further increase in production is to be expected from the large number of young bearing and nonbearing trees.

A similar upward trend is also indicated in the production of sweet varieties, with sweet-cherry production increasing at a more rapid rate than that of sour cherries. Some increase in plantings is occurring, but in general any production increase in the immediate future will result from increasing production from young trees.

Utilization of cherries in most of the major outlets has increased during recent years, but a slower rate in future expansion is indicated. The pack of canned red pitted cherries continues an upward trend, with a heavy pack - over 3 million cases - in 1939. The difficulty in moving the pack of canned red pitted cherries during recent years indicates, however, that little further expansion in the pack is to be expected unless consumer demand improves. The pack of frozen cherries has trended upward during the last 7 years and further increase is indicated. The pack of canned sweet cherries, which has trended downward for over a decade, remained relatively stable during the period 1934 through 1937. The heavier packs in 1938 and 1939 were to be expected from the very heavy production in these years, but they do not necessarily indicate a reversal of the past downward trend. The volume of brined cherries continues to increase, although at a much slower rate than formerly. Present conditions in the main outlets for brined cherries do not indicate any appreciable increase in this pack in the immediate future. Fresh shipments of sweet cherries have shown no marked trend either upward or downward during recent years. In these years, when fresh shipments have increased, producers have received low returns.

The continuing upward trend in production, with most of the principal market outlets now expanding at a relatively slow rate, indicates that no appreciable increase in prices to producers is to be expected except as it may accrue from a general increase in consumer purchasing power.

THE PEACH OUTLOOK FOR 1940

Summary

A continuation of the upward trend in United States peach production is indicated for the next 5 years. The crops of 1938 and 1939 averaged about 11 percent greater than the 51,000,000-bushel average of 1933-37.

There is danger that the peach industry in some areas is being overexpanded. In the areas that produce peaches for market as fresh fruit,

growers are generally optimistic. Large plantings have been made in recent years and orchards have not suffered severely from drought or freezing injury since 1936. Many diseased trees have been removed through Government programs, and orchards generally are in good condition. In the experience of many growers, returns from peaches have been relatively favorable in recent years. Under these conditions in the past, plantings of peach trees have increased rapidly and have been followed by excessive production, low prices, neglect of orchards, and losses to growers.

In California, where a large part of the crop is canned and dried, a slight upward trend in production is indicated. The crop of clingstone peaches in California has been above market requirements in recent years, with consequent low prices.

Exports, which are mostly in the form of canned and dried fruit, averaged only about 5 percent of fresh production for the crops of 1934-38. The export outlook for 1940 is uncertain because of the war situation. Average annual exports of dried peaches were considerably larger in 1914-18 than in 1909-13.

THE DRIED PRUNE OUTLOOK FOR 1940

Summary

Very low prices for dried prunes in recent years have caused a decrease in bearing acreage in each of the producing States, namely, California, Oregon, and Washington. Moreover, the present bearing acreage will probably continue to produce more prunes than can be sold at prices which will induce growers to maintain the present acreage and the high production level of recent years.

The total supply of dried prunes in the United States for 1939-40 is between 265,000 and 270,000 tons, or about 10,000 tons smaller than the 5-year, 1933-37, average and approximately 10 percent below the large supply of 1938-39. With the large European production in 1939 the world supply of dried prunes is equal to that of last year, but somewhat larger than the average of the past 5 years. Large supplies over the last several years have depressed prices to a very low level. Immediately after the start of the European war, prices rose rapidly. Recently, however, they have declined though not to the low levels existing prior to the start of the war.

War conditions in Europe make the export demand for United States dried prunes uncertain. Large United States supplies and increased European consumption of dried fruits in recent years favor an increase in exports; on the other hand, a heavy European production of dried prunes plus governmental control of prices and imports in certain countries may have a decidedly unfavorable effect.

THE GRAPE OUTLOOK FOR 1940

Summary

Average production of grapes in the United States during the next few years is likely to be larger than the 1928-37 average of 2,215,000 tons,

but smaller than the indicated average of 2,686,000 tons for the last three years, 1937-39 inclusive. Most of the change is expected in California, with a gradual decline in production taking place in other States. The carry-over of grape products (raisins, wine, and brandy) into the 1939 season was extremely large and, unless consumption of these products during the 1939-40 marketing season is increased materially over present expectations, inventories of these products at the beginning of the 1940-41 season will also be very large.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the 1939 bearing acreage in California will be about 490,000 acres divided according to varieties (based upon principal use) as follows: Raisin varieties, 240,000 acres; wine varieties, 170,000 acres; and table varieties, 80,000 acres. Although the acreage of bearing grape vines in California during the next few years will be smaller than the average acreage for the 10 years, 1928-37, the average annual production from this smaller acreage will probably exceed the 1928-37 average of 1,934,000 tons, but may be less than the average of 2,420,000 tons for the bumper crops of 1937, 1938, and 1939. This larger than average production from smaller than average acreage is expected because moisture conditions, age, and general condition of the vines will probably give higher yields per acre than the 1928-37 average. There has also been a shift from nonirrigated land with low-producing vines to higher producing varieties on irrigated land.

The 1938-39 crop year was another difficult marketing season for the California raisin industry. The 1938 crop was the largest on record. This record crop, together with the carry-over from the previous year, gave the largest total supply of raisins since 1928. While this supply was substantially reduced by diversion and by relief purchases, nevertheless, the large crop in prospect for 1939 plus the carry-over from the 1938 season will still give total supplies for the 1939-40 marketing year considerably in excess of normal trade requirements. The increasingly important export market has been made very uncertain by the European War.

Stocks of wine, particularly of sweet wine, have been reduced from the high levels existing at the start of the 1938 vintage season. Stocks of dry wine are much larger in relation to consumption than stocks of sweet wine. With the exception of a few months in the early part of 1938, wine consumption has increased steadily since the repeal of prohibition, and it is anticipated that this increase will continue, provided consumer incomes are maintained. On the basis of probable utilization of the indicated grape crop, the production of wine in 1939-40 will be larger than consumption. Therefore, larger stocks of wine can be expected at the beginning of the 1940 vintage season.

Stocks of beverage brandy as a result of the large production under the 1938 prorate program are at an all-time high, being approximately 5 times larger than at any previous time on record and equivalent to more than 12 years' supply at the average annual rate of disappearance of beverage brandy since the repeal of prohibition. The marketing of this large amount of beverage brandy will undoubtedly cause difficulty in the future

even though it is strongly controlled and marketed, as planned, on a definite schedule over a period of years.

Supplies of table grapes in California, including Thompson Seedless, will probably show an increase in the next few years owing to relatively large plantings of the Emperor variety in 1937 and 1938 and of the Thompson Seedless variety in 1938. Effects of this expansion will probably be seen in the production of 1940.

Exports of American grapes to Europe have expanded rapidly in recent years, reaching an all-time high in the 1938-39 season. The re-entry of Spain in the fall and winter grape deal together with the effects of the European War indicates that exports of California grapes to Europe are likely to be considerably reduced. Shipments to Western Hemisphere markets, however, are expected to remain at about the levels of recent years.

There has been no pronounced trend in the acreage of grapes in principal producing regions outside of California, although some decline will probably occur in the next few years. Production of grapes outside of California during the next few years is expected to average slightly less than the 1928-37 average of 291,000 tons. Reports from all regions, excluding California, indicate few plantings in recent years.

THE STRAWBERRY OUTLOOK FOR 1940

Summary

October estimates indicate about 197,000 acres of strawberries for picking in 1940. The indicated acreage is the largest since 1929, and 9 percent above the 1928-37 average; but it is only about 2 percent larger than the 1939 harvested acreage. Should yields in 1940 be average, production would be somewhat less than in 1939, when the per acre yield was about 10 percent above average. Higher consumer incomes in 1940 probably will result in a better demand for strawberries than existed in 1939.

Increases in 1940 over 1939 acreages are indicated in the late and intermediate States. In the second early and the early States some decrease in acreage is expected.

During the last decade acreage has increased markedly in the late States, and in 1940 is expected to be the largest on record. The upward trend in acreage in the intermediate States is expected to continue in 1940. In the early States acreage has declined somewhat, while in the second early States there has been no pronounced acreage trend in recent years.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TREE NUTS FOR 1940

Summary

The basic trend in production of tree nuts is expected to continue moderately upward during the next few years.

Combined 1939 production in the United States of walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts is expected to amount to approximately 111,900 tons. This is 20 percent more than the 1938 total crop, and 18 percent more than the average for the 5 years 1933-37.

Prices received by growers for tree nuts fell to low levels in 1930 and 1931. Although almond prices have made a substantial recovery since then, they remain well below pre-depression levels, and prices of other nuts still average approximately as low as in the depression years.

Inasmuch as further increases are expected in the production of tree nuts, prices received by growers during the next few years for their nut crops probably will not average much, if any, higher than they have in the last few years.

Foreign demand is an unfavorable factor in the present outlook for tree nuts. It may be expected that the European belligerents will drastically curtail imports of nuts, unless these are obtainable at very low prices. With a reduced European demand, United States export programs for walnuts and pecans would be adversely affected, and it also seems probable that the United States market would be called on to absorb at least part of the large volume of Brazil nuts normally exported to Germany and the United Kingdom.

Consumption and imports.- In a comparison of the period from August 1925 to July 1930 with the period from August 1934 to July 1939, imports of tree nuts into the United States are 20 percent less in the latter period. A large increase in imports of cashew nuts was more than offset by large decreases in imports of walnuts, almonds, and filberts. Reflecting the decreases in imports, apparent consumption of these three kinds of nuts in the United States declined substantially between the two periods in the face of increasing domestic production of walnuts and filberts and of large almond crops in 1937 and 1938. Current total apparent consumption of tree nuts is at a level below that of the 1920's but above the depression level.

The basic trend in the production of English walnuts continues upward. A crop of 59,500 tons is expected in 1939, or 17 percent more than in 1938.

The production of improved (budded) varieties of pecans is expected to continue to increase gradually during the next few years, given average growing conditions. The 1939 crop is expected to amount to about 10,700 tons, 22 percent more than in 1938.

The seedling pecan crop varies greatly from year to year; practically no trend is discernible through the last 15 years. The basic tendency in production is believed to be stationary or slightly upward. A crop of about 19,200 tons, 19 percent more than in 1938, is expected in 1939.

An almond crop of 19,000 tons is expected in 1939 - 1,000 tons short of the record 1937 crop. Given average growing conditions, an average

production in the neighborhood of 18,000 tons seems probable for the next 5-year period. New plantings have been heavy in the last 5 or 6 years, and most of them have been made on irrigated land, where growing conditions are favorable. Apparent consumption of almonds ranged between 0.23 pound and 0.30 pound per capita annually during the 1920's, but for the last 7 years it has ranged between 0.10 pound and 0.17 pound per capita annually (shelled basis). The difference is accounted for by a large decrease in imports.

Commercial production of filberts is a young and rapidly expanding industry. From 60 tons in 1927, the first year officially reported, United States production has increased to an expected 3,500 tons in 1939. A crop as large as 5,000 tons is possible by 1945. Apparent consumption of filberts, like that of almonds, is at a low level. Since the marketing year 1931-32, it has ranged between 0.03 pound and 0.05 pound per capita annually, as compared with an average of approximately 0.10 pound during the 1920's (shelled basis). The increase in domestic production has not been sufficient to offset a rapid decline in imports.

Table 1.-- Apples: Commercial production by States, average 1928-37, annual 1937-38, and indicated 1939 1/

State	Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Indicated 1939
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	900	769	506	900
New Hampshire	675	867	400	890
Vermont	525	835	276	810
Massachusetts	2,177	2,598	1,583	2,420
Rhode Island	262	255	176	250
Connecticut	1,043	1,500	986	1,030
New York	11,914	12,863	10,464	14,500
New Jersey	2,486	3,600	2,900	2,950
Pennsylvania	4,137	6,500	3,800	6,100
Ohio	3,325	6,000	1,950	5,800
Indiana	942	1,700	700	1,250
Illinois	3,203	5,900	1,900	4,700
Michigan	5,456	8,500	4,800	7,800
Wisconsin	423	500	310	500
Minnesota	156	150	145	175
Iowa	273	240	340	260
Missouri	1,266	2,200	250	1,400
Nebraska	222	230	350	250
Kansas	688	973	500	770
Delaware	1,273	2,144	1,450	1,750
Maryland	1,331	1,750	1,419	1,700
Virginia	8,153	10,391	7,268	7,500
West Virginia	3,576	5,500	3,227	4,000
North Carolina	657	875	480	580
Georgia	426	520	420	450
Kentucky	374	660	130	300
Tennessee	278	450	120	230
Arkansas	912	1,283	175	625
Oklahoma	70	135	50	55
Montana	337	320	310	320
Idaho	3,563	3,100	2,451	2,150
Colorado	1,630	1,116	1,746	1,100
New Mexico	615	818	400	580
Arizona	32	38	32	35
Utah	404	310	345	300
Washington	24,907	22,450	22,400	19,500
Oregon	2,828	2,154	2,617	2,000
California	5,032	5,529	5,019	4,600
38 States	96,469	115,733	82,395	100,530

1/ Commercial production is that part of the crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption.

Table 2.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1938-39

Market and week	1938 Washington Jonathan	1938 Washington Delicious	1938 Washington Rome Beauty	1938 All leading varieties	1939 Washington Jonathan	1939 Washington Delicious	1939 Washington Rome Beauty	1939 All leading varieties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Oct. 14	1.83	2.10	1/2.44	2.06	1.24	1.74	1.70	1.65
21	1.78	1.97	2.01	1.97	1.21	1.68	1.80	1.65
28	1.96	2.10	1.67	1.99	1.28	1.81	1.62	1.74
Nov. 4	1/1.84	2.13	1.62	1.98	1/1.56	1.90	1.34	1.73
11	1.62	1.83	1.78	1.75	1/1.34	1.92	1.35	1.77
Chicago								
Oct. 14	1.47	1.82	2.08	1.68	1.15	1.49	1.60	1.36
21	1.49	1.51	1.70	1.55	1.22	1.50	1.53	1.42
28	1.79	1.72	1.64	1.72	1.51	1.56	1.39	1.50
Nov. 4	1.73	1.85	1.40	1.66	1.51	1.65	1.27	1.49
11	1.61	1.76	1.50	1.63	1.52	1.64	1.31	1.53

1/ Less than 500 boxes sold.

Table 3.- Apples: Commercial production by regions, average 1928-37, annual 1938 and indicated 1939

Region and State	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percent of average	1939 as percent of 1938
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	Pct.
Total United States	96,469	82,395	100,530	104.2	122.0
North Atlantic	24,119	21,091	29,850	123.8	141.5
South Atlantic	15,416	14,264	15,980	103.7	112.0
Total Eastern	39,535	35,355	45,830	115.9	129.6
North Central	15,954	11,245	22,905	143.6	203.7
South Central	1,634	475	1,210	74.1	254.7
Total Central	17,588	11,720	24,115	137.1	205.8
Pacific Northwest 1/	31,298	27,468	23,650	75.6	86.1
California	5,032	5,019	4,600	91.4	91.7
Other Western	3,018	2,833	2,335	77.4	82.4
Total Western	39,348	35,320	30,585	77.7	86.6

1/ Includes Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Table 4.-Pears: Production by States, (excluding three Pacific Coast States), average 1928-37, annual 1937-38, and indicated 1939

State	Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Indicated 1939
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	12	8	13	13
New Hampshire	13	15	15	11
Vermont	8	6	7	7
Massachusetts	70	65	75	53
Rhode Island	10	12	11	8
Connecticut	46	48	49	43
New York	1,298	1,305	1/ 1,960	1,749
New Jersey	82	56	57	52
Pennsylvania	617	817	1/ 657	918
Ohio	1/ 606	992	634	956
Indiana	344	630	366	527
Illinois	1/ 559	999	413	724
Michigan	974	1,380	1,411	1,354
Iowa	97	144	104	139
Missouri	360	684	66	426
Nebraska	37	43	54	55
Kansas	157	282	56	151
Delaware	17	10	7	9
Maryland	94	73	82	81
Virginia	320	416	334	189
West Virginia	61	111	35	56
North Carolina	250	281	364	230
South Carolina	99	72	129	104
Georgia	256	244	404	281
Florida	1/ 90	127	156	69
Kentucky	204	411	135	206
Tennessee	237	284	186	244
Alabama	277	211	383	313
Mississippi	257	157	462	348
Arkansas	151	214	156	211
Louisiana	104	70	190	130
Oklahoma	117	141	80	92
Texas	358	412	440	406
Idaho	61	56	67	62
Colorado	271	153	251	188
New Mexico	42	59	27	45
Arizona	12	8	6	11
Utah	82	64	127	104
Nevada	4	4	4	3
Total above States	1/8,652	11,064	1/9,973	10,568

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

Table 5.-Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1938-39

Market and week	1938				1939			
	B. Hardy	Bosc	D'Anjou	All varieties	B. Hardy	Bosc	D'Anjou	All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:								
Oct. 14	1.65	1.77	1.66	2.06	1.54	1.88	1.96	2.00
21	1.53	1.64	1.51	1.78	1.75	2.06	1.98	2.10
28	1.71	1.94	1.90	1.92	1.66	1.86	1.87	1.89
Nov. 4	1.81	2.09	2.04	2.05	1.44	1.83	1.87	1.81
11	2.10	2.14	2.05	2.11	1.39	1.98	1.85	1.84
	Flemish Beauty	Bosc	D'Anjou	All varieties	Flemish Beauty	Bosc	D'Anjou	All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Chicago:								
Oct. 14	1.49	1.63	1.34	1.92	---	1.77	---	2.09
21	1.41	1.59	1.53	1.74	1.52	1.67	1.89	1.86
28	1.27	1.70	1.53	1.77	1.36	1.81	1.89	1.78
Nov. 4	---	1.93	1.87	1.95	1.17	1.78	1.75	1.74
11	---	1.85	1.99	1.89	1.22	1.77	1.78	1.71

Table 6.-Pears: Production in three Pacific Coast States, average 1928-37, annual 1937-38, and indicated 1939

State	Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Indicated 1939
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington, all	1/ 4,501	5,600	1/ 6,500	5,779
Bartlett	1/ 3,319	3,737	1/ 4,340	3,700
Other	1/ 1,182	1,863	1/ 2,160	2,079
Oregon, all	1/ 3,040	3,550	1/ 4,249	4,229
Bartlett	1,354	1,118	1/ 1,437	1,451
Other	1/ 1,687	2,432	1/ 2,812	2,778
California, all	1/ 9,296	9,334	1/ 11,751	10,001
Bartlett	1/ 8,288	8,376	1/ 9,751	8,834
Other	1/ 1,008	958	2,000	1,167
Total Pacific States	1/ 16,837	18,484	1/ 22,500	20,009
Bartlett	1/ 12,961	13,231	1/ 15,528	13,985
Other	1/ 3,877	5,253	1/ 6,972	6,024
Total United States	1/ 25,439	29,548	1/ 32,473	30,577

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

Table 7.- Grapes: Production by States (excluding California), average 1928-37, annual 1937-38, and indicated 1939

State	Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Indicated 1939
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine	32	30	30	30
New Hampshire	89	120	70	110
Vermont	37	50	40	50
Massachusetts	621	900	540	700
Rhode Island	289	370	220	230
Connecticut	2,018	2,520	1,960	2,460
New York	1/77,590	1/89,100	55,600	75,600
New Jersey	3,130	4,000	2,800	3,100
Pennsylvania	23,020	26,000	15,700	23,200
Ohio	29,100	37,800	9,800	42,800
Indiana	4,180	5,300	2,200	4,800
Illinois	6,470	8,600	6,300	8,800
Michigan	1/62,990	1/ 67,200	16,900	58,100
Wisconsin	382	450	430	490
Minnesota	256	250	270	290
Iowa	5,850	5,000	5,000	5,800
Missouri	9,750	12,300	6,200	12,500
Nebraska	2,420	1,800	3,100	3,000
Kansas5	3,760	3,400	3,100	4,100
Delaware	2,100	2,200	1,500	2,000
Maryland	700	750	580	750
Virginia	2,280	3,000	2,000	2,600
West Virginia	1,381	1,900	430	1,750
North Carolina	1/ 6,044	1/ 8,100	6,600	7,500
South Carolina	1,416	1,990	1,670	2,020
Georgia	1,344	1,860	1,660	1,830
Florida	787	710	820	670
Kentucky	1,724	2,960	2,390	2,750
Tennessee	1,839	2,650	1,590	2,240
Alabama	1,204	1,680	1,400	1,710
Mississippi	285	320	250	290
Arkansas	10,520	12,800	4,800	8,200
Louisiana	54	50	50	50
Oklahoma	3,145	4,000	2,500	3,200
Texas	2,360	2,900	2,000	2,800
Idaho	535	470	580	580
Colorado	492	570	650	500
New Mexico	1,035	1,180	1,240	1,170
Arizona	1,125	560	730	710
Utah	976	630	860	840
Nevada	95	100	100	110
Washington	5,090	4,100	5,500	5,400
Oregon	2,280	2,100	2,400	1,700
Total above States	1/280,795	1/ 322,770	172,560	297,530

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

Table 8.- Grapes: Production in California, by varieties, average 1928-37, annual 1937-38, and indicated 1939

Varieties	Average 1928-37	1937	1938	Indicated 1939
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wine varieties	1/ 465,900	1/ 631,000	641,000	548,000
Raisin varieties	1/ 1,122,800	1/ 1,407,000	1,443,000	1,255,000
Dried 2/	209,660	246,900	290,000	---
Not dried	1/ 284,100	1/ 419,000	283,000	---
Table varieties	1/ 345,500	1/ 416,000	447,000	370,000
Total California	1/ 1,934,200	1/ 2,454,000	2,531,000	2,173,000
Total United States	1/ 2,214,995	1/ 2,776,770	2,703,560	2,470,530

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 9.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1938-39

Market and week	1938				1939			
	Thompson's Seedless	Tokay	Malaga	Emperor	Thompson's Seedless	Tokay	Malaga	Emperor
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Oct. 14	1.33	1.18	1.10	1.37	1.40	1.18	1.17	---
21	1.29	1.01	.99	1.36	1.73	1.22	1.29	1.48
28	1.38	1.23	.96	1.44	1.62	.94	1.08	1.28
Nov. 4	1.48	1.09	1.22	1.51	1.72	1.12	1.15	1.31
11	1.79	1.14	1.24	1.47	1.94	1.34	1.32	1.34
Chicago								
Oct. 14	1.24	1.07	.97	---	1.47	1.18	1.07	---
21	1.29	.93	.89	---	1.63	1.03	1.13	1.24
28	1.17	1.19	.96	1.27	1.61	1.02	1.14	1.15
Nov. 4	1.51	1.00	1.23	1.20	1.50	1.08	1.06	1.13
11	1.73	1.37	1.25	1.37	2.37 1/	1.35	1.31	1.24

1/ Less than 500 lugs sold.

Table 10.- Grapes, California, juice: Weighted average auction price per lug, Jersey City, N. J. by specified varieties and weeks, 1938-39

Week ended	1938				1939			
	Alicante	Zinfandel	Muscat	Carignane	Alicante	Zinfandel	Muscat	Carignane
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oct. 14	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.02	1.21	1.28	1.18	1.09
21	1.19	1.26	1.17	1.00	1.21	1.32	1.20	1.06
28	1.25	1.44	1.23	1.06	1.25	1.39	1.19	1.09
Nov. 4	1.27	1.59	1.22	1.07	1.24	1.46	1.27	1.13
11	1.33	1.40	1.15	1.11	1.23	1.56	1.42	1.06

Table 11.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas May to November 1938-39 1/

Week ended	1938				1939				
								Total	
	Florida	California-Arizona	Texas	Total	Florida	California-Arizona	Texas	Commercial	Relief purchases 2/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
May 6	447	161	23	631	825	95	240	1,160	182
13	599	170	6	775	659	92	225	976	212
20	572	171	2	745	689	78	154	921	216
27	352	191	—	543	644	95	27	766	255
June 3	304	191	--	495	533	73	1	607	172
10	240	286	--	526	536	90	2	628	156
17	150	252	--	402	379	119	--	498	143
24	61	141	--	202	437	85	--	522	118
July 1	34	71	--	105	226	72	--	298	104
8	13	121	--	134	108	41	--	149	0
15	15	88	--	103	97	109	--	206	0
22	3	92	--	95	104	105	--	209	0
29	2	86	--	88	94	71	--	165	0
Aug. 5	5	87	--	92	49	51	--	100	0
12	1	109	--	110	19	41	--	60	0
19	2	69	--	71	17	71	--	88	0
26	4	38	--	42	6	54	--	60	0
Sept. 2	36	33	--	69	7	82	--	89	0
9	174	14	--	188	8	63	--	71	0
16	270	17	--	287	9	64	--	73	0
23	318	15	53	386	18	22	--	40	0
30	603	4	153	760	150	30	--	180	0
Oct. 7	643	2	371	1,016	491	32	56	579	0
14	482	20	529	1,031	573	35	401	1,009	0
21	344	91	446	881	564	44	599	1,207	0
28	358	49	581	988	498	32	688	1,218	0
Nov. 4	501	35	503	1,039	390	32	606	1,028	0
11	613	32	511	1,156	404	26	720	1,150	0

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments originating in Texas; interstate truck shipments only from Florida, California, and Arizona.
2/ Purchases made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Table 12.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, May to November 1938-39 1/

Week ended	1938					1939					
	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Calif. Ariz. Navels & miscellaneous	Fla.	Tex.	Total 2/	Calif. Ariz. Valencias 3/	Calif. Ariz. Navels & miscellaneous	Fla. 3/	Tex.	Total Commercial 2/	Total Relief purchases 4/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
May 6	977	655	1,374	20	3,026	219	1,064	1,738	63	3,088	96
13	1,679	328	1,597	5	3,609	286	866	1,427	47	2,633	42
20	1,965	63	1,365	3	3,396	628	442	1,449	28	2,553	23
27	2,123	6	924	---	3,053	1,057	115	1,364	13	2,552	46
June 3	1,798	1	823	---	2,623	1,012	16	1,337	2	2,367	65
10	1,861	---	681	---	2,542	1,339	6	1,390	---	2,735	99
17	1,587	---	548	---	2,136	1,497	---	1,104	---	2,601	91
24	1,899	---	338	---	2,237	1,278	---	1,132	---	2,410	110
July 1	1,648	---	276	---	1,924	1,228	---	809	---	2,037	134
8	1,806	---	104	---	1,910	1,038	---	545	---	1,583	0
15	1,890	---	73	---	1,963	1,163	---	653	---	1,816	44
22	2,072	---	8	---	2,080	1,395	---	416	---	1,811	47
29	1,794	---	6	---	1,800	1,376	---	269	---	1,645	73
Aug. 5	1,738	---	5	---	1,743	1,470	---	208	---	1,678	87
12	1,565	---	2	---	1,567	1,396	---	54	---	1,450	71
19	1,635	---	---	---	1,635	1,426	---	13	---	1,439	66
26	1,670	---	---	---	1,670	1,321	---	1	---	1,322	71
Sept. 2	1,728	---	---	---	1,728	1,429	---	---	---	1,429	66
9	1,460	---	---	---	1,460	1,297	---	---	---	1,297	57
16	1,709	---	11	---	1,720	1,428	---	---	---	1,428	62
23	1,540	---	37	46	1,623	1,308	---	---	---	1,308	53
30	1,497	---	103	50	1,650	1,319	---	31	---	1,350	1
Oct. 7	1,429	---	384	57	1,871	1,516	---	186	16	1,718	0
14	1,385	---	688	78	2,152	1,337	---	876	114	2,327	0
21	1,157	---	582	119	1,874	911	---	1,102	169	2,186	0
28	1,110	---	1,004	139	2,289	740	---	1,008	170	1,976	106
Nov. 4	619	---	1,292	181	2,194	510	---	1,184	157	1,950	49
11	338	5	1,214	168	2,006	360	---	1,180	191	1,859	0

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; total truck shipments originating in Texas; interstate truck shipments only from Florida, California, and Arizona.

2/ Includes shipments from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and tangerines.

3/ Excluding relief shipments.

4/ Purchases made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Table 13.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1928-37, annual 1938, and indicated 1939

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percentage of average	1939 as percentage of 1938
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent
Oranges:					
Winter and spring varieties:					
Calif. Navels and misc.	15,335	17,900	14,960	97.6	83.6
Florida, all	17,842	33,900	35,900	201.2	105.9
Early and mid-season	2/11,120	17,500	19,100	171.8	109.1
Valencias	2/ 7,180	13,000	13,900	193.6	106.9
Tangerines	2/ 2,280	3,400	2,900	127.2	85.3
Texas	677	2,815	2,650	391.4	94.1
Arizona	180	430	460	255.6	107.0
Alabama	78	96	75	96.2	78.1
Mississippi	39	85	59	151.3	69.4
Louisiana	255	385	260	102.0	67.5
Total	34,406	55,611	54,364	158.0	97.8
Summer and early fall varieties:					
Calif. Valencias	19,380	22,630	3/		
Total 7 States 4/	53,786	78,241			
Grapefruit:					
Florida, all	12,838	23,600	17,100	133.2	72.5
Seedless	2/ 4,480	7,900	6,900	154.0	87.3
Other	2/ 9,540	15,700	10,200	106.9	65.0
Texas	3,538	15,670	15,200	429.6	97.0
Arizona	1,003	2,700	2,500	249.3	92.6
California	1,544	1,824	1,800	116.6	98.7
Total, 4 States 4/	18,923	43,794	36,600	193.4	83.6
Lemons:					
California 4/	7,881	11,097	3/		
Limes:					
Florida	20	95	3/		

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1939) will be issued in December.
4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons about 76 pounds net.

Table 14.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, by specified weeks, 1938-39

Market and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	Calif. Valencias		Florida		Texas		Florida		Calif.	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Oct. 14:	2.89	3.77	2.07	2.97	2.47	1/2.81	1.62	2.59	3.15	4.65
21:	2.57	3.01	1.91	2.24	2.08	2.59	1.70	2.23	3.13	4.35
28:	2.54	2.64	2.23	1.96	2.29	2.67	1.84	2.06	3.65	4.39
Nov. 4:	2.54	2.80	1.96	1.91	2.40	1.99	1.98	1.98	3.47	4.78
11:	2.55	3.20	1.70	1.82	2.24	2.34	1.88	2.06	3.40	5.40
Chicago:										
Oct. 14:	2.86	3.84	2.33	3.08	2.04	2.71	1.82	2.46	3.85	4.58
21:	2.68	2.79	2.15	2.64	1.87	2.43	1.38	2.25	3.71	4.93
28:	2.43	2.78	2.28	2.23	1.90	2.29	1.74	2.06	3.98	5.21
Nov. 4:	2.50	2.47	2.10	1.84	1.82	1.85	1.97	1.61	4.03	5.21
11:	2.61	2.72	1.82	2.09	1.84	1.87	2.15	2.39	4.05	5.23

1/ Less than 500 boxes sold.

Table 15.- Cranberries: Acreage, production, and yield per acre, 1938-39 with 1928-37 average yield and production

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
	Acres	Acres	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	13,700	13,700	29.7	23.7	33.9	407,800	325,000	465,000
N. J.	11,000	11,000	10.3	5.6	7.3	113,500	62,000	80,000
Wis.	2,400	2,500	26.7	26.7	41.2	60,100	64,000	103,000
Wash.	700	700	23.6	24.6	20.0	12,830	17,200	14,000
Oreg.	150	150	31.2	50.0	40.0	4,490	7,500	6,000
5 States:	27,950	28,050	21.6	17.0	23.8	598,720	475,700	668,000

Table 16.- Exports of specified fresh and dried fruits from the United States, by months, July-September 1938-39

Year and month	Fresh		Dried			
	Apples	Pears	Apples	Apricots	Prunes	Raisins
	Bushels	Bushels	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1938						
July	121,358	159,036	593	396	4,992	3,419
August	308,305	629,739	701	4,181	6,864	2,891
September	1,286,150	781,086	608	4,067	5,546	9,138
1939						
July	107,616	178,880	330	1,154	4,760	4,961
August	285,919	391,398	228	4,610	4,448	2,771
September	348,401	290,544	165	3,419	3,754	7,837

Table 17.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended November 11, with comparisons

Item	Week ended					
	1938	1939				
	Nov.	Oct.			Nov.	
	12	14	21	28	4	11
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Commercial						
Apples, fresh (Western)	1,370	1,052	1,146	1,039	1,007	901
Apples, fresh (Eastern)	423	863	916	882	626	535
Cranberries	180	74	65	130	163	255
Grapefruit, old crop	0	15	9	7	1	0
Grapefruit, new crop	824	717	863	849	673	702
Grapes	2,028	3,662	2,960	1,815	1,402	755
Lemons, old crop	0	196	177	165	34	0
Lemons, new crop	149	0	0	0	129	159
Mixed citrus, old crop	0	26	17	19	3	0
Mixed citrus, new crop	289	133	142	168	263	316
Mixed deciduous	35	69	55	45	32	28
Oranges and satsumas, old crop	0	1,281	878	709	177	0
Oranges and satsumas, new crop	1,202	620	781	690	1,080	1,104
Pears	338	577	403	219	214	207
Plums and fresh prunes	0	11	3	0	0	0
Tangerines	172	0	4	47	70	53
Total	7,010	9,301	8,425	6,784	5,874	5,015
Relief						
Apples	0	289	709	703	587	539
Oranges and satsumas	0	0	0	106	49	0
Grand total	7,010	9,590	9,134	7,593	6,510	5,554

Table 18.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No.1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1939 with comparisons

Market and commodity	Unit	Week ended 1938 Nov. 12	1939 Oct. 14	1939 Oct. 21	1939 Oct. 28	1939 Nov. 4	1939 Nov. 11
New York		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Apples, 2½-inch min.-							
Eastern, Delicious	Bushel	1.53	.89	.88	.98	.98	1.14
" McIntosh 1/	"	1.93	.82	.96	1.08	1.13	1.16
" Rhode Island Greening	"	2/ .92	.64	.63	.62	.68	.78
" Baldwin	"	.88	.50	.54	.58	.64	.65
Grapes, juice-							
N. Y. Concord	12-qt.bskt.	3/ .75	.40	.52	.54	.50	.48
Pears-							
N. Y. Bartlett	Bushel	---	1.55	1.56	1.62	1.42	---
" Seckel	"	1.56	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.42	---
" Kieffer	"	.90	.62	.65	.86	.88	1.03
Chicago							
Apples, 2½-inch min.-							
Midwestern Baldwin	"	3/ 1.15	.70	.72	.77	.75	.70
" Delicious	"	1.52	.89	.92	.93	.96	1.03
" Jonathan	"	1.53	.83	.92	.94	.98	1.05
" McIntosh	"	1.65	.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06
" Rhode Island Greening	"	2/3/1.35	.70	.73	.72	.75	.84

1/ Excluding Vt. McIntosh.
2/ Including N.W. Greening.
3/ Average for 1 day.

Table 19.-Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings

Commodity	Unit	Nov. 1, 5-yr.av. 1934-38	Nov. 1, 1938	Oct. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1939
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fruits, fresh:					
Apples	Barrels	610	383	112	272
Apples, western	Boxes	14,185	12,887	2,379	10,954
Apples, eastern	"	-	-	3,775	7,828
Apples, eastern	Bu.baskets	13,823	13,234	3,609	9,007
Total apples	Bushels	29,838	30,270	10,099	28,605
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	-	32	206	110
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	-	100	313	49
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes	2,263	2,995	2,653	2,495
Pears	Bu.baskets	110	167	152	75
Total pears	Boxes and bu.baskets	2,373	3,294	3,324	2,729

Table 20.-Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, November 1, 1939, with comparisons

Commodity	Oct. 1, 5-yr.av. 1934-38	Nov. 1, 5-yr. av. 1934-38	Nov. 1, 1938	Oct. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1939
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Blackberries	Data for these earlier years not com- parable		5,011	8,592	7,596
Blueberries			5,662	2,866	3,968
Cherries			23,797	28,317	25,741
Logan and similar berries			3,632	3,520	2,936
Raspberries			12,092	10,165	9,555
Strawberries			39,832	44,930	42,426
Other fruits			53,822	17,452	22,368
Classification not reported			1/	26,245	27,380
Total	103,213	102,493	143,848	142,087	141,970

1/ Included under "Other."

Table 21.- Apples: Holdings in cold storage by States

State	November 1, 1939					November 1, 1938
	Barrels	Boxes: Western apples	Boxes: Eastern apples	Baskets	Total bushels	Total bushels
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Vermont	-	-	209	-	209	96
Massachusetts	-	71	668	-	739	413
New York	22	104	4,700	1,609	6,479	5,958
New Jersey	-	18	282	395	695	990
Pennsylvania	15	25	302	1,006	1,378	1,763
Illinois	11	25	234	676	968	772
Missouri	1	40	19	701	763	492
Virginia	192	36	593	2,069	3,274	3,538
West Virginia	14	6	10	502	560	672
Washington	-	8,122	-	-	8,122	9,138
Oregon	-	989	-	-	989	1,061
California	-	1,123	-	-	1,123	1,519
Other States	17	395	811	2,049	3,306	3,858
United States	272	10,954	7,828	9,007	28,605	30,270

Table 22.- Pears: Holdings in cold storage by States

State	November 1, 1939: Boxes and bushel baskets	November 1, 1938: Boxes and bushel baskets
	Thousands	Thousands
New York	156	199
New Jersey	73	53
Pennsylvania	29	28
Illinois	19	15
Washington	464	709
Oregon	1,517	1,689
California	423	523
Other States	48	78
United States	2,729	3,294

Table 23.- Cold storage holdings, November 1, 1939, by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
FRUITS, FRESH											
Apples	Barrels	-	38	16	5	210	3	-	-	-	272
Apples, western	Boxes	73	148	136	83	91	8	69	113	10,233	10,954
Apples, eastern	Boxes	1,187	5,285	678	23	655	-	-	-	-	7,828
Apples, eastern	Bu. baskets	15	3,007	2,153	933	2,732	113	6	48	-	9,007
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	-	53	1	1	5	-	1	-	49	110
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	33	49
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes	7	127	23	2	11	2	2	4	2,317	2,495
Pears	Bu. baskets	-	62	6	-	1	-	-	-	6	75
FRUITS, FROZEN											
In small containers											
Blackberries	Pounds	8	39	67	8	8	-	7	1	71	209
Blueberries	"	115	356	199	30	88	2	1	-	-	791
Cherries	"	184	499	264	116	119	1	5	1	43	1,232
Logan and similar berries	"	11	66	142	16	19	1	1	-	461	717
Raspberries	"	182	251	368	87	101	5	13	-	538	1,545
Strawberries	"	1,329	1,903	1,637	314	1,713	74	538	22	6,789	14,319
Other fruits	"	50	2,838	1,295	22	468	155	25	-	2,110	7,033
Total		1,879	5,952	3,972	663	2,516	238	590	24	10,012	25,846
In bulk or large containers											
Blackberries	Pounds	71	1,004	407	261	443	106	32	-	5,063	7,387
Blueberries	"	276	1,774	574	435	74	36	-	-	[illegible]	3,177
Cherries	"	217	15,916	6,344	744	314	35	38	134	767	24,509
Logan and similar berries	"	71	75	208	109	-	-	2	1	1,753	2,219
Raspberries	"	1,589	1,594	1,388	971	102	125	12	-	2,229	8,010
Strawberries	"	1,342	6,260	4,622	4,219	1,322	205	1,094	158	8,885	28,107
Other fruits	"	293	20,911	9,767	836	1,191	584	475	168	8,490	42,715
Total		3,859	47,534	23,310	7,575	3,446	1,091	1,653	461	27,195	116,124
Total, all containers											
Blackberries	Pounds	79	1,043	474	269	451	106	39	1	5,134	7,596
Blueberries	"	391	2,130	773	465	162	38	1	-	8	3,968
Cherries	"	401	16,415	6,608	860	433	36	43	135	810	25,741
Logan and similar berries	"	82	141	350	125	19	1	3	1	2,214	2,936
Raspberries	"	1,771	1,845	1,756	1,058	203	130	25	-	2,767	9,555
Strawberries	"	2,671	8,163	6,259	4,533	3,035	279	1,632	180	15,674	42,426
Other fruits	"	343	23,749	11,062	928	1,659	739	500	168	10,600	49,748
Total		5,738	53,486	27,282	8,238	5,962	1,329	2,243	485	37,207	141,970